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NEW GUINEA NATIVE CHIEFS. (See Bulletin No. 1.)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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New Guinea: Where Explorers Still Unfold Secrets

NEW GUINEA, in the interior of which a new tribe of head-hunters is reported to have been found recently by an exploring expedition, furnishes to the world some of the tidbits which tempt exotic Epicures to wild extravagances.

Along the southern coast of this second largest island in the world are gathered those gigantic sea worms, called slugs, which the Chinese place second only to the bird's nest as table delicacies. A nice fat one will measure almost two feet long and as big around as a man's wrist. The fishermen collect them off the coral reefs when the tide is low, and they are boiled, cleaned and placed in the sun to dry. When shipped to China they have much the general appearance of frankfurters, as they have shrunk in the process of curing.

Tidbits for Chinese Palates

The fins of the hundreds of sharks caught in New Guinea waters are also dried in the sun and shipped away to tempt the palates of the Chinese elite. The native saves for himself, however, a choice delicacy—a nice, fat, juicy grubworm, about the size of a man's thumb, which he finds in decaying timbers.

When the Pacific territorial transfers began during the World War, German New Guinea was added to the British possessions in the island and placed under Australian control; the western half has for seventy-five years belonged to the Netherlands. Though the island cannot properly be considered as part of the Malay Archipelago, its population being Polynesian and Negrito, it is often so classed because part of it is politically a portion of the Dutch East Indies.

Great tracts of more than 300,000 square miles of this enormous island have not been explored and practically nothing is known about the great range of mountains in its interior, many of the peaks of which are more than 12,000 feet in height. Five or six of them dwarf every mountain peak in the United States in comparison. Were the island itself set down on continental United States it would cover a strip of land from the eastern tip of Massachusetts to Nebraska and as far southward as the city of Washington.

Tribes Still Practice Cannibalism

The native Papuans, or "woolly heads," who dwell about the coast, are of a lower order of civilization than the Malays, and the dwarfs of the interior are still lower than the Papuans, cannibalism existing among the wilder tribes. They are spirit worshipers, though they are too deficient in mental development to have made their system of religion at all complex, but they are hemmed about by thousands of superstitions and tabus.

Neither the men nor the women of the island bother much about tailoring and dressmaking bills. The one dress of a New Guinea woman lasts her a lifetime—for it usually consists only of the tattooing made upon her skin or of a series of small scars made in a pattern across her chest and shoulders. But the "curse of rags," which has spread through the South Sea Islands with the com-

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MASSING THE FLEET: SINGAPORE.

The Island of Singapore is an important producer of herbal medicines. One of its crops is aloes. This is a drug of great antiquity, which has figured in tens of millions of tonic and cathartic prescriptions. It is grown much like opium—the tears of sap gathered as they form on artificial incisions. It is also prepared by evaporating decoctions of the leaves. (See Bulletin No. 3.)

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"Golden Fleece" of 1924

WERE Skipper Jason of ancient Greece to take up his famous search in 1924 he would have to pilot a ship of the desert instead of a galley, because Mongolia, by the whim of the American lady of fashion, has been made temporarily the land of the golden fleece.

For the last two years skins of newly born Mongolian lambs have brought a shower of wealth to the astonished shepherds of the southern Siberian steppes just because of a decree of style. As the lady of fashion trips her way down Fifth Avenue or Michigan Boulevard in her trim short jacket of sandy-hued, close-curled fur, she little realizes the life history of the lambskin coat which graces her shoulders, or the vast power she wields in many obscure places by following the latest fads.

Fair Maid Is Fashion's Consul

The style for curled lambskin fur is one of many witnesses that the Lady of Fashion is a person of importance, worthy, perhaps, of a seat on the right of prime ministers or, failing that, between the dignified ministers of commerce and foreign affairs. In remote regions her influence sometimes ranks with that of missionary cohorts. She scatters her gifts more extravagantly than any spendthrift monarch the world has known, Louis XIV not excepted. As inconstant as the wind, she pours wealth into some land beyond the seas one day and leaves it starving in dire poverty the next.

Two years ago she enriched primitive black tribes of central Africa, paying exhorbitant prices for monkey fur. Some years back she sent bullion to the tropics for dainty head tufts of a species of heron. The aigret is now outlawed. Natives of another part of Africa found a "gold mine" in ostrich feathers but that find soon was worked out. Unscrupulous hunters once made fortunes killing seals on North Pacific islands for this same lady, but this year 10,000 seal skins owned by the United States government were a "drug on the market." Distance evidently makes her heart grow fonder.

It is considered good time if a letter dispatched at Peking is received at Urga, capital of Mongolia, two months later. Although this city is 300 miles from the narrow-gauge Trans-Siberian railroad, it is more than 1,000 miles by road from the terminus of the nearest Chinese railroad. The overland trail is not an easy one. For centuries the camel held the transportation monopoly of the winding track across the Gobi desert, but today the camel must compete with the automobile.

Fur Market of Central Asia

Within the last few years Urga has become the fur market of central Asia. In Urga the native Mongols sell their curly-haired lambskins and from Urga the hides start on their long journey to the United States, England and France. A number of great fur houses now maintain resident buyers at Urga and other firms send their agents to the mart in fur sale seasons. Today this inland,

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ing of the white man, is taking hold in New Guinea too, and the native is now trading birds of paradise for tawdry pieces of cotton print.

Even in their most primitive state the various tribes of natives of the islands love personal adornment. Some of the islanders pierce the septum of their noses with a sharp heated bone, and through the hole thrust flowers, feathers, or one of the bones of an enemy. The drawfs of the interior, who, when full-grown, average four feet nine inches, thrust a boar's tusk through the hole pierced in their noses, giving them a sinister expression.

Clay a Further Aid to Beauty

Often to enhance the beauty of these "glad rags" they paint their faces red with clay, black with charcoal, or white with powdered sago.

Though both England and the United States have strict laws against the importation of the feathers of the beautiful paradise birds, Chinese and Arab traders are still tempting natives to make use of their excellent bows and long unfeathered arrows.

The island enjoys one distinction not many other large areas of the earth can boast—a great shortage of women, hence polygamy does not exist. Even so, the poor widows are made to suffer such indignities because of the death of their lords that few of them are able to attract another husband. The widow's "weeds" of some of the tribes are funny little poke bonnets made of bark, and among other tribes the benighted must wear suspended around their necks by a fiber rope a coconut shell filled with rancid lard, which is sufficient in itself to keep all aspirants at a distance.

The principal commodity which New Guinea produces is the coconut, and more than a million and a half dollars worth of copra is shipped to the United States each year.

Bulletin No. 1, February 18, 1924.

Notice to Teachers

IN CONNECTION with Bulletin No. 2, "'Golden Fleece' of 1924," teachers will find useful, for reading and reference assignments, the following bibliography of material on all phases of the fur industry in the National Geographic Magazine. Files of the National Geographic Magazine are to be found in progressive school libraries and in all public libraries.

In subsequent issues of the Weekly Geographic News Bulletins material on other industries and products of the land and sea will be keyed in connection with bulletins on such subjects. Typical industries or products will be indexed in this manner, such as wheat, cotton, glass making, cement making, silk weaving.

Further references to articles dealing with these subjects will be found in the Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine 1899-1922.

FUR

Chief Fur-Bearing Animals

Peeps into fur-folk homes. Vol. 33, p. 381.
Fur seal, Alaska. illus. Vol. 29, p. 550. Vol. 30, p. 388. Vol. 44, pp. 71-3, 75.
Fox, North America. Vol. 30, pp. 416-20.
Squirrels. Vol. 33, pp. 438-68.
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Minx. Vol. 33, pp. 472-3.
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Persian Lambs. Vol. 36, pp. 81-3.
Mongolian Lambs. Vol. 36, p. 86.

Catching Fur-Bearing Animals and Preparing Pelts

Fur seal rookeries. Vol. 44, p. 73. Vol. 22, pp. 1145-49.
Slaughter of Seals, South Georgia. Vol. 41, pp. 413-415.
Fur Trading Post, Arctic Canada and Siberia. Vol. 42, p. 217.
Tiger Trap, Burma. illus. Vol. 41, p. 272.
Rabbit Trapper, Australia. illus. Vol. 30, p. 542.
Trappers' Camp, Alaska. illus. Vol. 31, pp. 80-1.
Fox and Skunk-raising in captivity. Vol. 36, p. 77.
Pest in Australia. Vol. 30, p. 541.

Uses of Furs

Fur-clad Indians of Southern Argentina. illus. Vol. 40, p. 383.
Persian lambskin for garments. Vol. 36, p. 77.

Marketing Furs

Fur market: Punta Arenas, Chile. illus. Vol. 42, pp. 263-272.
Fur seal trade of U. S. Vol. 29, p. 549.
Fur trade, Missouri. Vol. 43, pp. 447, 449.
St. Louis, French Fur traders' colony. Vol. 43, p. 432.
Fur warehouse, St. Louis. illus. Vol. 43, p. 434.

Special Articles

"Making Fur Seal Abundant." By Hugh M. Smith. 18 illus. Vol. 22, pp. 1139-65.
"A Northern Crusoe's Island; Life on an Alaskan Fox Farm." By Margery Pritchard Parker. 15 illus. Vol. 44, pp. 313-26.
"The Larger North American Mammals." By E. W. Nelson. **Vol. 30, pp. 385-472.**
"The Land of Lambskins." By Robert K. Nabours. 15 illus. Vol. 36, pp. 77-88.

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England to Make Singapore Asian Gibraltar

SINGAPORE, which, as the result of a vote in the British House of Commons, may have $50,000,000 expended on it to make it an impregnable naval base, already is heavily fortified, and in its strategic position is the Gibraltar and Aden of the Far East.

The great trading center and fortress of today is a shining example of how Great Britain has "muddled"—as the British themselves put it—into possession of some of the world's most important strategic gateways. Singapore is an island 27 miles long by 14 wide and just misses being the southernmost point of the continent of Asia by a half mile water channel. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, the great water highroad between India and China.

Deserted Jungle Century Ago

Little more than a hundred years ago the island, owned by the Sultan of Johore on the nearby mainland, was a deserted jungle save for a little fishing village. Ships in the China trade passed it by as they passed many another jungle shore; the only ports of call in that region of the world were those on the Dutch islands of Sumatra and Java. But these ports took a big toll in fees, and Sir Stamford Raffles, an official of the East India Company, began to dream of a free British port which would faciliate trade. In 1819 he obtained the seemingly worthless island of Singapore for his company for a small fee. Developments quickly proved him a prophet, for within two years the little trading center he established had a population of 10,000. It was only in 1822 that the British Government consented to take an interest in the place.

In the little more than a hundred years since it was founded the jungle of Singapore has given place to a huge city of close to 400,000 population, carrying on trade valued at a billion dollars annually—one of the great cities of the British Empire. Its quays and anchorages serve thousands of craft of all sorts and sizes, from the picturesque, graceful Malay sampans and the stodgy Chinese junks to the familiar freighters of the West, and what Kipling describes as the "lady-like" liners. They build up Singapore's shipping to the tremendous total of 17,000,000 tons yearly.

Where Our Tires and Tin Cans Come From

Though Singapore is free from duties, and to this fact owes its very existence, still the people who make up the city take their toll from the stream of world trade that flows about them. They live, in fact by and for and in an atmosphere of commerce. Tens of thousands make their livings by caring for shipping, conditioning and supplying vessels, and taking part in loading and unloading goods. The port is primarily a trans-shipping point for both imports and exports. It gives what the economists would call "place value" to hundreds of commodities which trickle to Singapore's reservoirs of goods from scores of districts in the East and are there obtainable in the large quantities that world trade demands. In the city's "godowns"—as the East calls its

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isolated mid-Asia state is supplying American stores and show windows not only with Mongolian lamb, but also with sable, martens, marmots, thousands upon thousands of squirrel pelts and wolf, fox, and goat skins. In fact Mongolia stole some of Africa's thunder by sending out goat skins to be dyed and sold for monkey fur.

Even the ignorant Mongolian native may be forced to think seriously on the subject of conservation before many years because some of the animals whose pelts bring to him British cotton and Chinese brick tea are becoming scarce. Mongolia's taxing system is partly responsible. The provider of a Mongolian family is required to pay to his government three sable skins and one hundred and twenty squirrel skins per thousand head of cattle. The premium on sable has made it scarce. Furs are currency in Mongolia much as they were among the early French and English traders in America. A snow leopard may bring twenty squirrels, a wolf and a marten; a sable may equal forty squirrels, or six wolves or six martens.

Mongolia's Yellowstone Park

Mongolia, however, has its own Yellowstone Park, a sanctuary for animals of all kinds, guarded night and day by two thousand lamas (Buddhist priests) stationed around its confines, instead of uniformed soldiers. This National Park is the sacred mountain of Bogdo-ol whose snow-capped peak stands guard over Urga. Some years ago several Russians from Urga made their way up the mountain during the night and killed a bear. They were brought back in chains by a mob of frenzied lamas. Although the hunters had been beaten nearly to death, it required all the influence of the Russian diplomatic agents to save what remained of their lives.

To most people Mongolia means the Gobi desert and vast plains. But a mere recital of the pelts bought at the Urga mart hints the existence of some forests. Northernmost Mongolia is largely a timberland, not a desert. Roughly speaking, Mongolia is half as large as the United States without Alaska. It is divided into four parts; the southern grass plains, which are rapidly falling into the hands of Chinese immigrants, the Gobi desert, comprising one fourth of the territory, another great plains district similar to Kansas and Nebraska, and finally Northern Mongolia, which has more climatic and topographic ties with Siberia than with China.

Black Sheep Come High in the Market

Some Mongolian lambskin coats are masquerading under other titles, such as karakul or caracul. Real karakul lambskin comes from Turkestan north of Bokhara. In this region nomads raise a small desert breed of sheep which has white or light brown fur. The hair of this lamb is softer and of a closer curl and therefore more valuable than the Mongolian lamb. Near Bokhara the famous fat-tailed Persian lambs are raised. These are the real black sheep of the world's flocks, but despite this stigma their fur is very costly and highly prized. Their glossy black hair, tightly curled, makes many a fine collar. To obtain this fur, lambs are killed immediately after they are born. Sometimes the natives, who have no conception of kindness for animals, drive the female sheep up steep, rocky slopes, or beat them with sticks, in order to have the lambs born dead.

This Persian sheep is a near relation to the Mongolian sheep. An American stock raiser successfully shipped a small flock of black fat-tailed Persian sheep to this country and is expanding this seed flock on his Texas ranch. Recently, in response to requests, he sent five rams to South America to develop the line in that continent.

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Dyed Beards Mark Unique Moslem Faith

RECENT riots of the Shia Mohammedans on the streets of Kirmanshah, Kum, and other Persian towns because they believed their priests had been exiled from the sacred shrines in Mesopotamia, calls attention to the fact that among this sect of the followers of the Prophet some of the most peculiar religious customs exist.

Instead of making the pilgrimage to Mecca, which is the life-long ambition of every Sunni Mohammedan, the Shiites pour from Persia, their greatest stronghold, through Bagdad to Kerbela and mystic Nedjef in Mesopotamia. Just beyond the walls of the last-named city, perhaps more human bodies lie buried than in any other spot on the earth. The bodies of thousands of the faithful who have been so unfortunate as to die away from the sacred city are cured—salted and dried—and brought by caravan for interment in the holy ground about the city.

A Dreary Desert Trail

The way is long and difficult and sometimes it takes almost a whole year to make the round trip. The desert is weary, hot and monotonous, and the salt-encrusted earth crackles under the feet of the camels as they walk along. It takes two days to make the sixty miles between Kerbela and Nedjef, and sometimes the odor of badly cured bodies renders the atmosphere nauseating. The dry desert air, however, is the only salvation of Nedjef against diseases which this practice would inevitably cause.

A burial site within view of the great mosque of Nedjef is always at a premium, and thousands of tombs of varying sizes and shapes nestle within its shadow. When one of the faithful was asked by a traveler how many were sleeping in the earth about the city, he answered simply, "Allah knows all their names."

All modern conveniences of Near Eastern life are provided for the pilgrims. The ubiquitous merchants of the world, the Jews, mostly from Bagdad, have established a stage line, and in the city itself near the mosque there lives a colony of women who become the temporary wives of the visitors, so that they can set up their establishments along the "happily-married-and-settled-down" lines to which they have been accustomed. A priest performs the ceremony according to an authorized provision, and the accommodating ladies in question get new husbands each year with the annual religious tourist rush.

Origin of Title "Hadji"

"The girl he left behind him" may indeed suffer some qualms about recognizing her lord when he returns home, for he always dyes his beard red in the sacred city and is henceforth called by his friends by the title of Hadji—one who has made the Hadj, or pilgrimage.

Shroud designers and brick-makers do the most flourishing business of any of the merchants of Nedjef. The bricks are made from clay from the ceme-

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warehouses—is handled a very large part of the world's finest rubber before it begins the long journey that will take most of it eventually to American highways. So, too, much of the world's tin is smelted in and shipped from Singapore. It might be dubbed "the world's pepper pot," for more pepper is assembled there than is ever held in any other port.

If ever a city could claim to be cosmopolitan, it is Singapore. At one of the principal world crossroads, and with a population 100 per cent immigrant, it could not escape cosmopolitanism. It has drawn its population from practically all parts of Asia, from Oceania, the Malay Archipelago, Africa, Europe and America. The Chinese predominate, making up about one-half the population. There have been many thousands of immigrants from India. Europeans, Americans and Australians number less than 10,000, and there are probably as many Japanese.

Take Your Choice—'Rikisha or Auto

The appearance of Singapore shows its mixture of many influences. The visitor may ride in 'rikishas or electric cars, automobiles or ancient horse-drawn carriages. In the chief business district he sees modern streets and buildings, and in the Asiatic quarters he encounters facilities and sights and odors that smack of the Orient. Singapore's houses of worship furnish an excellent index to its varied life. There are Christian cathedrals and churches, Moslem mosques, and the temples of half a dozen or more Indian and Chinese and Japanese faiths.

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KARAKUL LAMB AND EWES: BOKHARA.

The kindly shepherd vies with the soft-eyed ewe in caring for the wobbly-kneed youngster that is so soon to sacrifice his curly coat to some follower of fashion. Throughout the Near East there is a community of life and trust between the sheep and his shepherd which has been the theme of many a prose poem since the time when David, the shepherd boy, sang the song that has cheered the ages: "The Lord Is My Shepherd." (See Bulletin No. 2.)

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Sioux: Former Landlords of West Go to Court

ARROWS—rifles—suits-at-law.

This has been the somewhat surprising course of evolution in the weapons with which the Sioux Indians array themselves against the whites. The Sioux tribes a few months ago brought court action against the Federal Government for hundreds of millions of dollars, claimed to be due them in payment for their "old homestead."

It is probable that the Sioux would win easily in a vote to determine which Indian tribe is most widely known. With the possible exception of the much less generally known Ojibwa, it is the largest tribe of American Indians north of Mexico.

Keepers of the Road to the West

But this has not been the only factor in making us familiar with the Sioux. The Sioux of today are plains Indians; and although our great-great-grandfathers knew the forest Indians of the East all too well, it is the exploits of the tribes from whom the West has been won that lie freshest in the memory of the living generations. The main body of the Sioux, too, lay in the northern prairie regions across which led the route of the greatest westward trek of the pioneers, whether they were bound to the soil of Iowa or far beyond to Oregon and California.

Finally the unforgettable names and the dramatic incidents that the history of the Sioux has yielded, are sufficient alone to give them a prominent place whenever Indians are the subject of thought. Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Rain-in-the-Face, and the redoubtable Sitting Bull, were Sioux. The Sioux have had a greater hand at furnishing our best known geographic names than any other division of Indians. "Dakota," "Minnesota," "Nebraska," "Omaha," "Arkansa," "Kansa," "Iowa," and "Missouri" are a few examples, most of them the names of Sioux sub-tribes.

Made Over by Buffalo and Horse

A number of students of the American Indian agree that the stock originated in the forest region near the Atlantic coast. Except for relatively a few in the southeastern states, however, the main body of the people had been pushed west by the time the white settlers reached the New World. The French first came into contact with members of the tribes in 1640 in what is now Wisconsin.

The Sioux call themselves "Dakotas." "Sioux" is a contraction of a French corruption of an Ojibwa word meaning "little snakes" or "enemies." Until comparatively recently the Sioux have been consistent enemies of the new Americans. They assisted the English both during the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and practically every advance westward which the white settlers have since made has been vigorously contested by the Sioux.

By the first great treaty between the United States and the Sioux, made in 1825 at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, the territory of the Sioux was defined as

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tery and are inscribed with a verse from the Koran. When a Shia prays he faces Nedjef and prostrates himself until his forehead touches the sacred brick which he has placed on the ground.

Persia is the home of many religions, including the Zoroastrian, now represented by the Parsees, several sects of Christians, and Mohammedanism in its many divisions, Shiite Mohammedanism being the state religion of the country. The Shiites have their own traditions, the most marked being an inordinate respect for Ali, nephew and son-in-law of the Prophet and probably his first male convert. They believe that the angel Gabriel visited Mohammed on his last pilgrimage to Mecca and instructed him to proclaim Ali his successor.

Fabulous Stories of Caliph

So thoroughly are they convinced that the caliphate belongs to the house of Mohammed alone, that to the confession, "There is no god but God and Mohammed is His ambassador," they add "and Ali is the vicegerent of God." But Ali, while on earth had some powerful enemies, chief among whom was Ayesha, the favorite wife of Mohammed and the only one of his harem who had never been married before, and they succeeded in putting him aside and choosing three caliphs before him. He finally succeeded in obtaining the caliphate, but was murdered in the mosque of Kufa after he had served only four years.

Fabulous are the stories which have grown up about his name. In fact, he is said to have out-Joshuaed Joshua in the following manner: One day while in Kufa he was so busy that he did not have time to say his prayers. Just as he finished his chores the sun disappeared behind the horizon, so he raised his hands toward the sky, made a sign, and the sun retraced its steps to the position it should occupy at the moment of prayer and waited while the great man offered up his petition.

A Fanatical Religious Procession

Persian processions impress the stranger as fanatical. During their Month of Mourning—that in which Ali was assassinated—they put on deep black, throw their shirts wide open at the chest, whether this lunar month is very hot or very cold, lacerate their bodies, and go unshaven and with bare feet through the streets. Using their swords they beat the tops of their heads until the blood streams over their faces and on to their garments. Large sums are paid by principal personages in the celebration for the blood-drenched robes.

During that month the only theatrical performances of Persia take place. They are manifestations of Persian patriotism in which the Shiites show their hatred for other Mohammedan sects, particularly for the Sunnites, and are somewhat like the early English miracle and morality plays. They are performed in the courtyards of the houses of the rich. The stage manager announces to the audience where the scene is laid, a suspended lion skin represents the desert, a silver bowl of water the Tigris, and the parts of the women are taken by boys or young men.

The crudity of the performances is amazing to the average American who is familiar with the elaborate settings of the modern moving pictures. When the actors are supposed to be off the stage they merely sit down, and a "corpse" sits quietly on the stage dressed in a shirt, stuck through with arrows and smeared with blood, or in some similar outfit to indicate the manner of his death.

lying mainly to the west of the Mississippi River, and including a tremendous area covering roughly one-half of the present Minnesota, two-thirds of the Dakotas and considerable portions of the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Wyoming.

First Big Real Estate Sale in 1837

In 1837 came the first big sale of territory by the Sioux when they disposed of all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. In 1851 they sold the greater part of their holdings in Minnesota. Delay on the part of the Government in carrying out its part of the agreement aroused discontent among the Indians and in 1857 they massacred settlers near the Minnesota-Iowa border. This was followed in 1862 by the terrible Minnesota massacre in which nearly 1,000 settlers lost their lives. As a result of this uprising the Sioux were driven out of Minnesota and pushed farther west. For nearly six years they were continually on the warpath.

A period of peace followed the treaty of 1868 which was unbroken until the white miners, attracted by the discovery of gold, invaded the Black Hills in the seventies. Efforts to induce the Sioux to go on reservations were resisted by Sitting Bull who, with thousands of followers, trekked farther westward. In 1876 his band surrounded Custer's command of several hundred United States cavalrymen on the Little Big Horn and massacred them. Sitting Bull escaped to Canada and soon after this all Sioux of the United States were living on their great reservation embracing all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River as well as areas in adjoining States.

The history of the Sioux from that time onward has recorded the reduction of their reservations.

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THE HIGH PRIEST'S WHIM

The first American motor-car ever seen in Urga, religious capital of Mongolia, which has become a great fur mart of Asia. "The Living God," third high priest of Lamaism, who resides permanently in Urga, looked at some American trade catalogues. He became interested in motor-cars and insisted on having one. After he got it he used the batteries to give electric shocks to the chief ministers. (See Bulletin No. 2.)